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मानक

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“जानने का अधिकार, जीने का अधिकार”

Mazdoor Kisan Shakti Sangathan

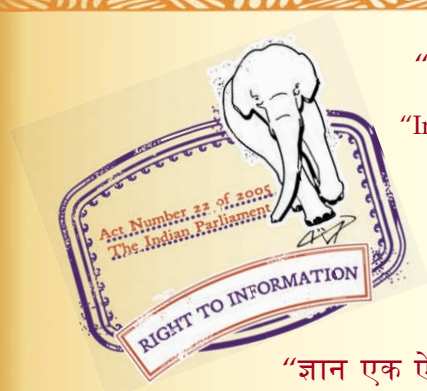
“The Right to Information, The Right to Live”

“पुराने को छोड़ नये के तरफ”

Jawaharlal Nehru

“Step Out From the Old to the New”

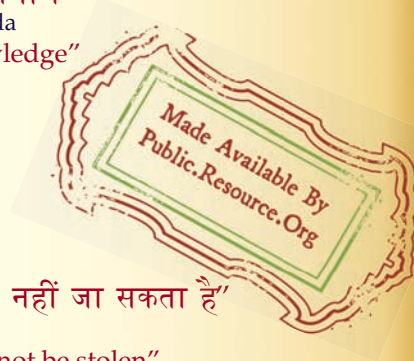
IS 758 (1988): Handloom Cotton Gauze, Absorbent,
Non-Sterilized [TXD 36: Technical Textiles for Medical
Technology Applications]



“ज्ञान से एक नये भारत का निर्माण”

Satyanarayan Gangaram Pitroda

“Invent a New India Using Knowledge”



“ज्ञान एक ऐसा खजाना है जो कभी चुराया नहीं जा सकता है”

Bhartrhari—Nitiśatakam

“Knowledge is such a treasure which cannot be stolen”

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IS : 758 - 1988

(Reaffirmed 1994)

REAFFIRMED

2006

Indian Standard

**SPECIFICATION FOR
HANDLOOM COTTON GAUZE,
ABSORBENT, NON-STERILIZED**

(*Fourth Revision*)

Second Reprint NOVEMBER 2000

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NEW DELHI 110002

September 1988

AMENDMENT NO. 1 JULY 1999
TO
IS 758 : 1988 SPECIFICATION FOR HANDLOOM
COTTON GAUZE, ABSORBENT, NON-STERILIZED

(Fourth Revision)

(Cover page and page 1, Title) — Delete the word 'HANDLOOM'.

(Page 1, clause 1.1, last line) — Delete the words 'made on handloom'.

(Page 2, Table 1) — Delete the word 'HANDLOOM' appearing in the heading of the Table.

AMENDMENT NO. 2 AUGUST 2007
TO
IS 758 : 1988 SPECIFICATION FOR HANDLOOM
COTTON GAUZE, ABSORBENT,
NON-STERILIZED

(Fourth Revision)

[Page 2, Table 1, Sl No. (iv) and (v), col 3] — Substitute 'Not less than 98 percent of agreed or declared value' for the existing.

(TX 31)

AMENDMENT NO. 1 JULY 1999
TO
IS 758 : 1988 SPECIFICATION FOR HANDLOOM
COTTON GAUZE, ABSORBENT, NON-STERILIZED

(Fourth Revision)

(Cover page and page 1, Title) — Delete the word 'HANDLOOM'.

(Page 1, clause 1.1, last line) — Delete the words 'made on handloom'.

(Page 2, Table 1) — Delete the word 'HANDLOOM' appearing in the heading of the Table.

(Page 3, Appendix B) — Delete the word 'HANDLOOM' appearing in the heading of the Appendix.

(TX 02)

Indian Standard

SPECIFICATION FOR HANDLOOM COTTON GAUZE, ABSORBENT, NON-STERILIZED (Fourth Revision)

0. FOREWORD

0.1 This Indian Standard (Fourth Revision) was adopted by the Bureau of Indian Standards on 2 May 1988, after the draft finalized by the Handloom and Khadi Sectional Committee had been approved by the Textile Division Council.

0.2 This standard was first published in 1955 and subsequently revised in 1969, 1975 and 1982. It has been again revised in order to align it with the specification laid down by Government of India on surgical dressings as notified and given as schedule F (II) in the Drugs and Cosmetics (First Amendment) Rules 1984. Other important change carried out is to allow

testing of specimens at prevailing atmospheric conditions subject to conditioning only in cases of disputes.

0.3 For the purpose of deciding whether a particular requirement of this standard is complied with, the final value, observed or calculated, expressing the result of a test or analysis, shall be rounded off in accordance with IS : 2-1960*. The number of significant places retained in the rounded off value should be the same as that of the specified value in this standard.

*Rules for rounding off numerical values (revised).†

1. SCOPE

1.1 This standard prescribes the constructional particulars and other requirements of bleached and unmedicated absorbent non-sterilized cotton gauze made on handloom.

2. MANUFACTURE

2.1 Yarn — The cotton yarn used in the manufacture of gauze shall conform to the requirements specified in IS : 171-1985*.

2.2 Cloth — The cloth shall be woven in plain weave and bleached. It shall be free from weaving defects, sizing, dressing and filling materials, and substances liable to cause subsequent tendering.

3. REQUIREMENTS

3.1 The gauze cloth shall conform to the requirements given in Table 1.

4. MARKING

4.1 Each packet shall have a label marked with the following information:

- a) Name of the material;
- b) Manufacturer's name, initials or trade-mark;

c) Month and year of manufacture;

d) Width in centimetres and length in metres; and

e) The words 'NOT STERILIZED'.

4.1.1 The gauze cloth may also be marked with the Standard Mark.

NOTE — The use of the Standard Mark is governed by the provisions of the Bureau of Standard Act 1986 and the Rules and Regulations made thereunder. The Standard Mark on products covered by an Indian Standard conveys the assurance that they have been produced to comply with the requirements of that standard under a well-defined system of inspection, testing and quality control which is devised and supervised by BIS and operated by the producer. Standard marked products are also continuously checked by BIS for conformity to that standard as a further safeguard. Details of conditions under which a licence for the use of the Standard Mark may be granted to manufacturers or producers, may be obtained from the Bureau of Indian Standards.

5. PACKING

5.1 Gauze cloth shall be folded and packed with such material and in a manner so as to protect its absorbency and allow normal handling and transport without tearing and exposing the content. Details of the packing shall be a matter of prior agreement between the buyer and the seller.

5.1.1 A suitable packing procedure is given in Appendix B for information and guidance.

*Specification for cotton and cotton regenerated cellulosic fibre blended grey yarn (third revision).

TABLE 1 REQUIREMENTS OF HANDLOOM COTTON GAUZE, ABSORBENT, NON-STERILIZED
(Clause 3.1)

Sl. No.	CHARACTERISTIC	REQUIREMENT	METHOD OF TEST (see NOTE 1)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
i)	Count of yarn (for guidance only)		
	a) Warp	17 to 25 tex (24s to 34s)	
	b) Weft	17 to 25 tex (24s to 34s)	
ii)	Threads/dm		Appendix A
	a) Ends, Min	75	
	b) Picks, Min	55	
iii)	Mass, g/m ²	30 ± 5	IS : 1964-1970* (see Note 2)
iv)	Length, m	As agreed	IS : 1954-1969†
	tolerance	— 2 percent	
v)	Width, cm	60 or as agreed	Appendix A
	tolerance	— 2 percent	
vi)	Absorbency	10 seconds, Max	IS : 2369-1967‡
vii)	pH value of aqueous extract	6.5 to 8.5	IS : 1990-1983§ (Cold method)
viii)	Scouring loss	1 percent, Max	IS : 1983-1977 (mild method)
ix)	Freedom from optical whitener	No fluorescence (Not more than occasional point of fluorescence visible)	Viewing under ultra-violet light

NOTE 1 — The test specimens may be tested in the prevailing atmospheric conditions. However, in case of disputes, the specimens shall be conditioned and tested in the standard atmospheric conditions as specified in the Indian Standards referred on test methods.

NOTE 2 — In case mass is to be determined by oven-dry weight method (Method B) or moisture regain value method (Method C), the value of the commercial moisture regain (R) shall be taken as 7.0 percent.

*Methods for determination of weight per square metre and weight per linear metre of fabrics (first revision).

†Methods for determination of length and width of fabrics (first revision).

‡Method for determination of absorbency of absorbent textile materials (first revision).

§Methods for determination of pH value of aqueous extracts of textile materials (first revision).

||Methods for determination of scouring loss in grey and finished cotton textile materials (first revision).

6. SAMPLING

6.1 The ascertain the conformity of the lot to the requirements of this standard, the procedure

given in IS : 9710-1981* shall be followed for sampling inspection.

*Methods for sampling of surgical dressing cloth.

APPENDIX A

[Table 1 Item (ii) and (v)]

METHOD FOR DETERMINATION OF THREADS AND WIDTH OF FABRIC

A-1. For determining the threads per decimetre and width of the fabric, the cloth shall be laid as given below.

A-2. Stick one of the selvages of the gauze cloth measuring 25 cm (in length) × full width to the canvas cloth, slightly bigger in size, by means of an adhesive tape. Attach a metal plate measuring approximately 25 cm × 2 cm and weighing approximately 75 g to the other selvage of the gauze cloth by means of an adhesive tape. Suspend the whole assembly in the vertical position for 30 seconds. Thereafter, stick the hanging selvage of the gauze cloth to the canvas by means of adhesive tape. Spread the

gauze cloth in this state on a glass plate taking care that the sample remains in stretch conditions on the canvas cloth.

A-2.1 Determine the threads per decimetre according to the method given in IS : 1963-1981*.

A-2.2 Determine the width of the fabric as per method given in IS : 1954-1969†.

*Methods for determination of threads per unit length in woven fabrics (second revision).

†Methods for determination of length and width of fabrics (first revision).

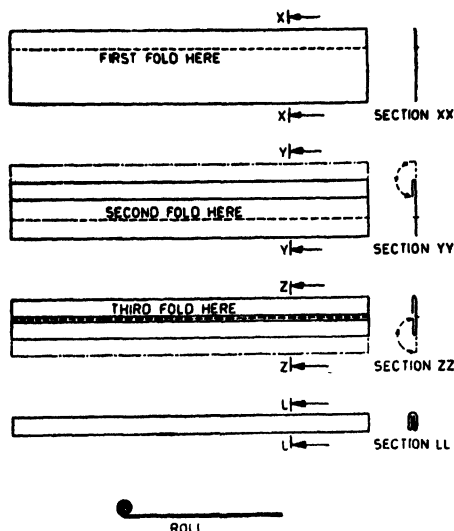


FIG. 2 METHOD OF FOLDING COTTON GAUZE IN ROLLS

B-2. The number of dressings per packet and the number of packets per bale shall be as agreed to between the buyer and the seller.

B-3. The packets shall be wrapped with the following materials:

- a) One layer of waterproof paper (see IS : 1398-1982*)

or

One layer of polyethylene film of 40 microns thickness (see IS : 2508-1984†).

Waterproof paper of polyethylene film shall have an overlap of at least 15 cm.

*Specification for packing paper, waterproof, bitumen laminated (second revision).

†Specification for low density polyethylene films (second revision).

- b) One layer of hessian conforming to Type 1 of IS : 2818 (Part 2)-1971*.

B-4. The outer layer of bale, that is, the hessian shall be securely sewn with at least 12 stitches per decimetre. The slats of timber approximately 80 mm wide and 12 mm thick shall be placed lengthwise along the edges of the bale and three steel balling hoops shall be used to tighten the bale and hold the slats in position. The hoops shall preferably be machine-sealed and made firm by rivets.

B-5. Unless otherwise specified, the packets of one size of gauze shall be packed in a bale of the gross weight not exceeding 37 kg.

B-6. Press packing of bales shall be carried out, wherever possible.

*Specification for Indian hessian: Part 2 305 and 229 g/cm² at 16 percent contract regain (first revision).

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Amendments Issued Since Publication

Amend No.	Date of Issue	Text Affected

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